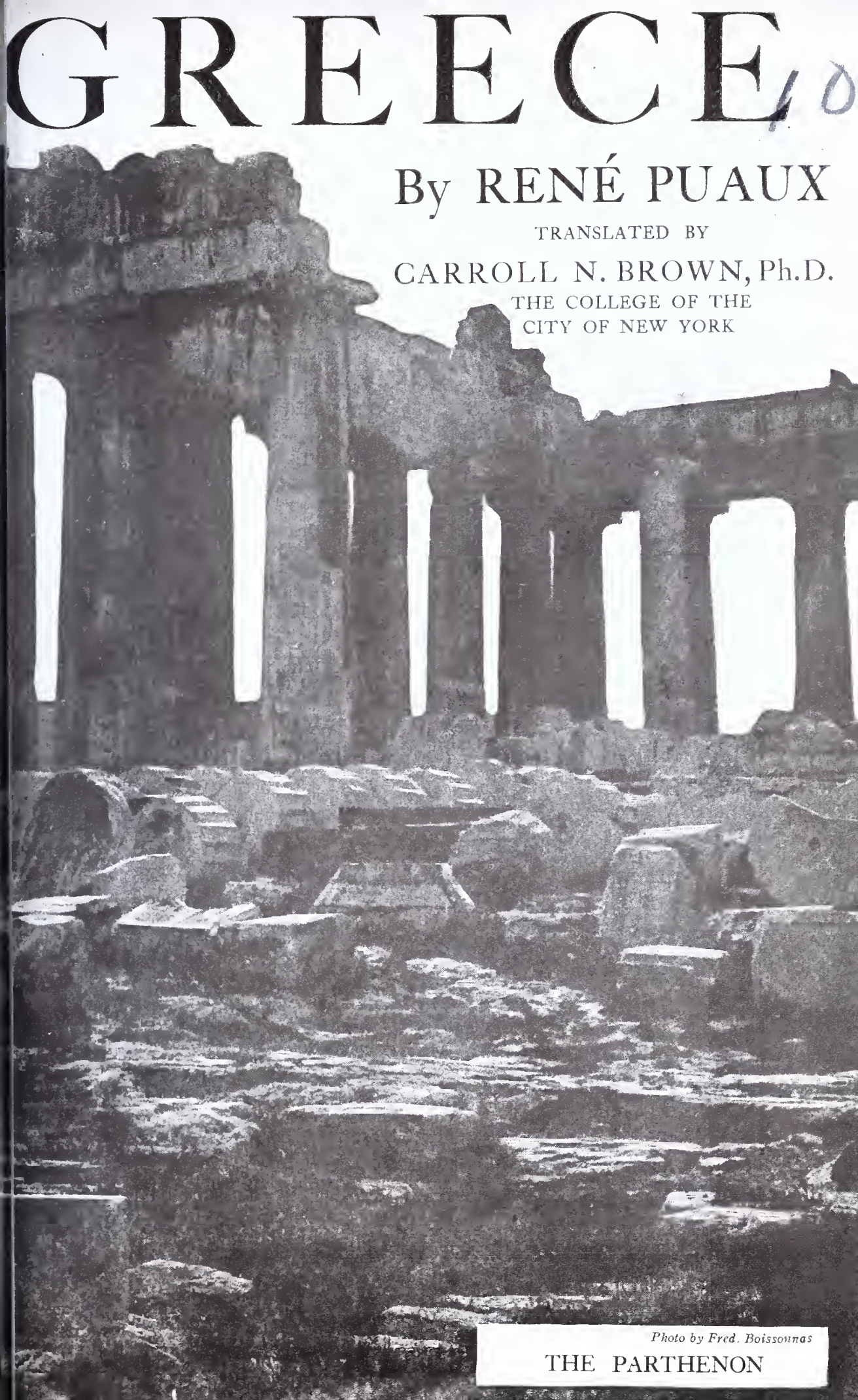


GREECE



By RENÉ PUAUX

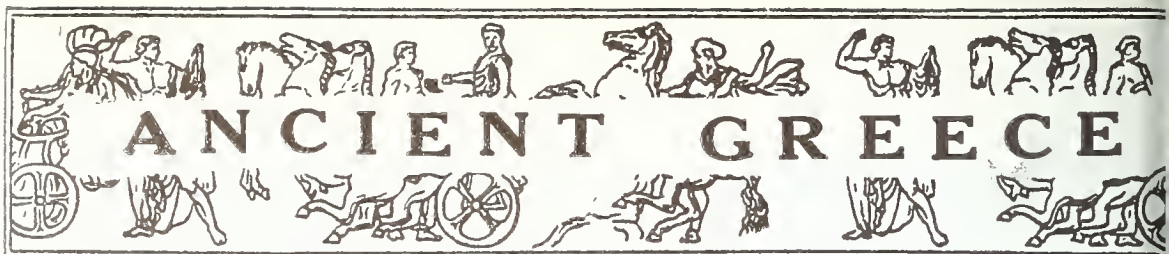
TRANSLATED BY

CARROLL N. BROWN, Ph.D.

THE COLLEGE OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

Photo by Fred. Boissonnas

THE PARTHENON



ANCIENT GREECE



ATHENS.—*Muse of Delos*, female figure of the Lysippus-type. Last half of fourth century, B. C

THE history of Greece is intimately connected with that of European civilization. Literature, science and the arts owe to her those most remarkable creative geniuses who dominate successive generations by their masterpiece of imperishable beauty. A galaxy of names like Homer, Phidias, Demosthenes, Herodotus, Plato, Thucydides, Hippocrates, Alcibiades, Pericles, Sophocles, Aeschylus, Pythagoras, Euripides, Lycurgus, Solon, Aristotle, to cite only these, forms the most admirable roll of honor that any race has ever been able to offer to the world's veneration.

Renan wrote: "In the world's history there has been one miracle—I call this miracle something which happens but once—Ancient Greece. Yes, five centuries before Christ there came into existence among men a type of civilization so perfect and so complete that it cast all that had preceded it into shadow. It was truly the birth of reason and of liberty. The citizen, the free man, made his first appearance among human beings. The nobility and simple dignity of this new man caused all that had before appeared royal and majestic to sink into insignificance. Morality, based on reason, declared itself in its eternal verity, with no admixture of supernatural fictions. The truth as to the gods and nature was all but discovered. Man delivered from the foolish terrors of his infancy, began to face his future with calmness. Science, that is to say, true philosophy, was founded. In art, what fruitfulness! Greece discovered beauty as she had discovered reason. The East had made statues, but it was left to Greece to discover the secret of the true and the beautiful, the canon of art, the ideal."

The prodigious influence exerted by Greece on the evolution of humanity is

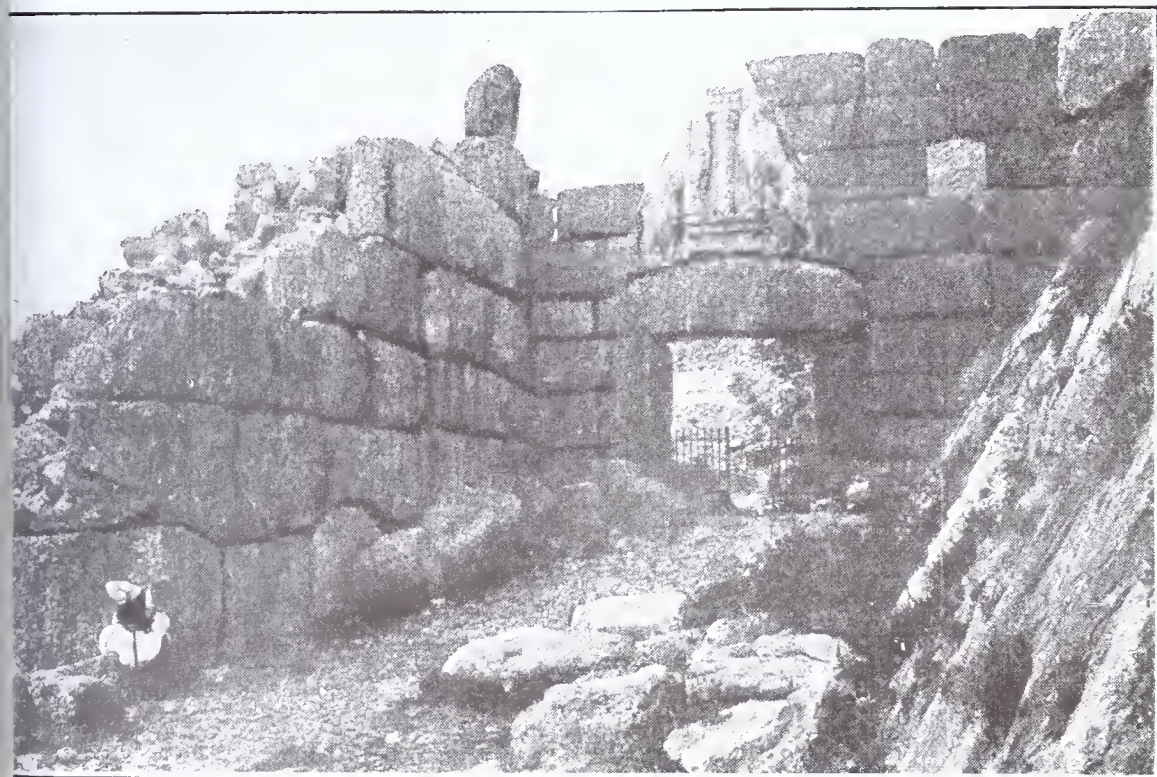
so well-known that it is useless to enlarge on this historical fact. The only error which is commonly made is to imagine that it was from Athens alone, or from its immediate environs, that this great civilizing movement took its rise, and that it was only in the shadow of the Parthenon that it burst forth into glorious bloom. We are too much habituated to thinking of Greece as being restricted within the narrow limits of the modern atlas. Greek civilization drank deep vivifying draughts in other lands than the Peloponnesus. The eastern shore of the Aegean Sea, this coast of Asia Minor with Smyrna as its great commercial port, together with the islands, formed an integral part of Greece and produced some of the most brilliant examples of Hellenic genius.

It was in Greek Asia Minor that experimental and rational science first prang into existence. Mathematical science was born in Samos with Pythagoras. The rudiments of biology and medicine we owe to Hippocrates of Cos, an island of the Dodecanese, and to Julian of Pergamum. The first map of the world was made by Anaxagoras of Miletus.

The great geographers, Strabo and



Attica.—*Relief from Eleusis,*
from the temple of Ceres, where the famous
Eleusinian Mysteries were celebrated.



MYCENAE (Peloponnesus).—*The Lion Gate,* one of the oldest architectural monuments in the world.



Pausanias, came from Amasia (Samsoun) on the Black Sea, and from Caesarea.

The historian Herodotus was from Halicarnassus.

Homer was of Smyrna and the charming poet Anacreon was likewise an Ionian.

Finally, a fact brought out so truly by Alfred Croiset in his work on *Ancient Democracies*, the idea of justice as founded on reason and right, the very basis of democracy, came forth from Asia Minor.

As Felix Sartiaux has said, "the Greeks were the first to substitute law for commandment, to replace compulsion and constraint with persuasion and free consent. They, for the first time, brought to realization, in the case of the individual and society, that which the League of Nations seeks to accomplish between nations, and which it could not undertake if the ancient Greeks had not made the experiment and proved the theory.

ATHENS.—Columns surmounting the Choragic Monument of Thrasyllus, above the Theatre of Dionysus.



ATHENS.—The Acropolis, from the southwest; view taken from the northwest slopes of the Museion.



ATHENS.—*The Parthenon and the Sacred Way.*

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM

WE cannot trace here, in this rapid survey, the complete history of Greece throughout the ages. Three great stages have marked its evolution. The first ended with the Roman Conquest, the second with the establishment of the Byzantine Empire, of which Constantinople was the capital, and the third was the overwhelming of Hellenism at the time of the great Mussulman invasion in the fifteenth century. Greek civilization, which had resisted the brazen law of the Roman pro-consuls and had taken a new start in the rich ingenuity of Byzantine art, appeared to have received, at the time of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks (1453), the mortal blow which made it disappear as an active force in modern history.

Two forces of a moral nature, religious faith and patriotism, were destined to save Hellenism, in spite of the most



ATHENS.—*The north porch of the Erechtheum.*

frightful servitude to which a people has ever been subjected.

For four centuries the Greeks, enslaved to the Turks, gathered around their Christian pastors, and, faithful to the grand traditions of their immortal past, awaited the hour of deliverance. This liberation finally came at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The War of Independence, which broke out in 1821, seemed destined, owing to the scantiness of the

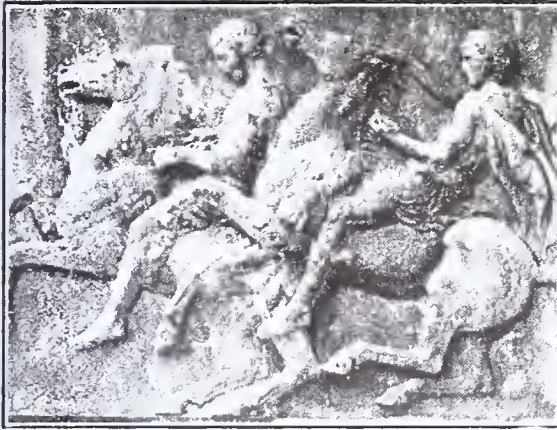


ATHENS.—The Temple of the Olympian Zeus.

resources at the disposal of the Greeks, to an ignominious failure. But patriotism accomplishes miracles. For seven years the Greeks, encouraged morally more than materially by the help of the Philhellenes who came to their aid from every country in Europe, struggled against the superior forces of the Sultan. The almost legendary heroism of its military and naval chiefs like Marco Bozzaris, Canaris, Miaoulis, of that energetic and ardent



ATHENS.—The Caryatid Porch of the Erechtheum, with the Propylea in the background at the left.



From the west frieze of the Parthenon. This frieze represents the Panathenaic Procession in honor of Athena.

woman, Bouboulina, called forth in old Europe an enthusiasm that finally prevailed over the prudent selfishness of conservative governments.

It was in support of Greek independence that those liberals gathered who could not submit to the yoke of absolute monarchy that Metternich wished to impose on the old European continent. Once more did Greece render a service to the ideal of humanity.

In 1827 the French, English and Russian squadrons, gathered in the Bay of Navarino, sunk practically all of the Turkish fleet, and thus obliged the Sultan to recognize the statute which gave the Greek people a measure of liberty. Greece, it is true, did not receive its old frontiers, nor did it gather all its sons under that bright flag which was raised against the blood-red banner of Mohammed. But Hellenism had not suffered four centuries of servitude only to renounce now those traditional aspirations which had been the ferment that had kept her vast resisting power alive and active. The independence of Peloponnesus and the liberation of Athens

were but one step. It remained to deliver Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, Greek Asia Minor, the Islands of the Aegean and Crete from the Ottoman yoke. This task, formidable in itself, clashed with the selfish interests of the great powers. Jealously eager as they all were to negotiate advantageous arrangements with the Ottoman Empire, which was utterly unable by itself to develop the territories that its hordes had once conquered, they could only consider Greek aspirations as a nuisance. The inter-play of important European alliances, the rivalry between England and Russia for the possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, did not permit the voice of a little people to be heard. The Crimean War in 1854, when France and England supported Turkey against Russia, brought it about, as a secondary consequence, that these two countries, the chief protectors of Greece at the time of the revolution were obliged, for the sake of the Sultan, their ally of the moment, to deny their liberal principles and to oppose by force the Greek attempts to unite Thessaly and Epirus with the motherland.



OLYMPIA.—The Temple of Zeus.

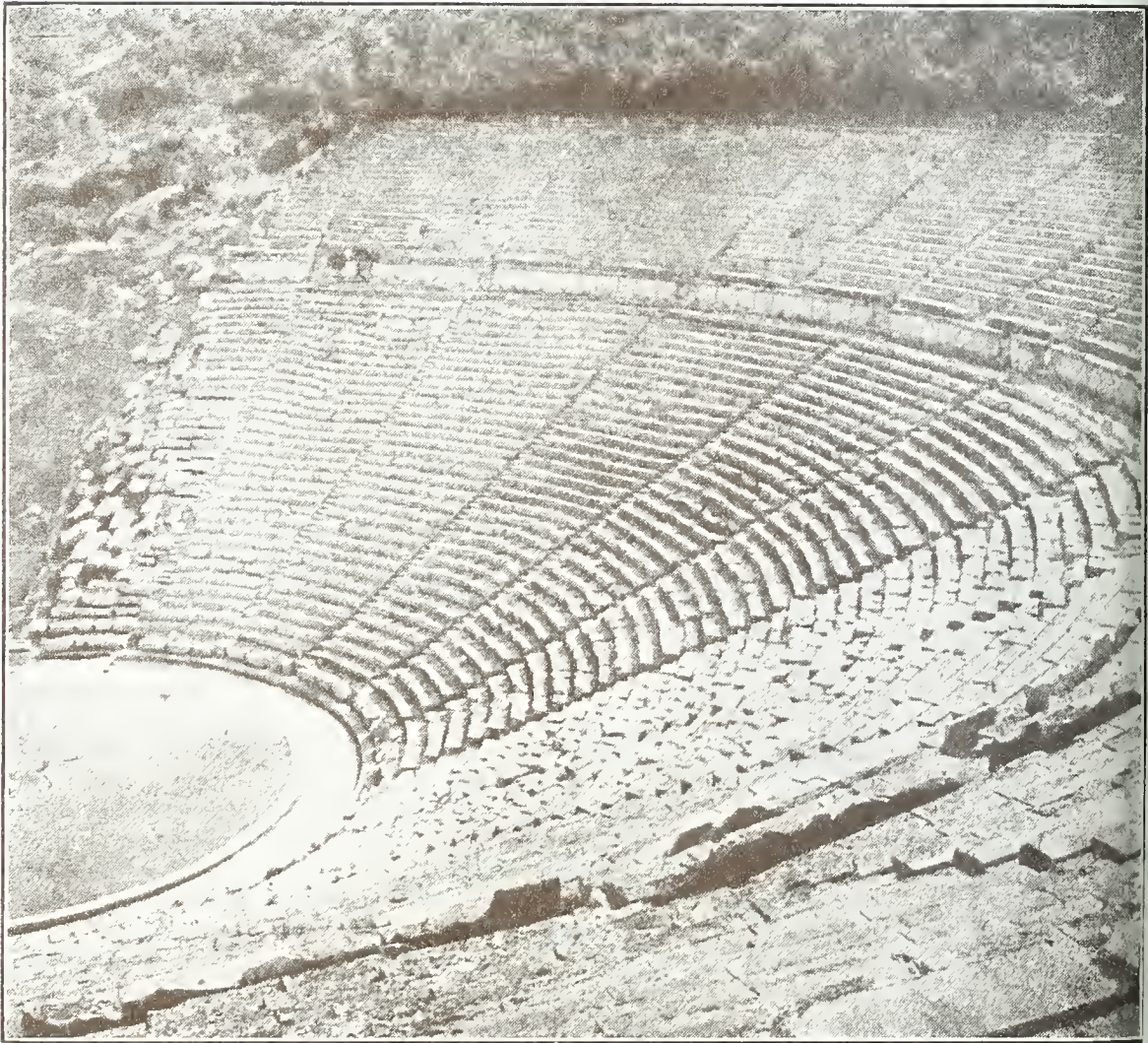


ATTICA.—The Temple of Nemesis at Rhamnus.

While Hellenism thus experienced the repercussion of the larger European policy, the Greeks worked hard as individuals to restore the power and glory of their country. Forced in large numbers to expatriate themselves by the aridity of a soil that the Turkish domination, so essentially destructive, had made barren, these Greeks of all classes, while seeking their fortunes abroad, never ceased to

the intellectual and architectural adornment of her cities. What a few American millionaires have done for the large cities of the United States, thousands of Greeks, including alike the richest and the poorest, have done for their country, even long before the creation of Rockefeller Institutes or Carnegie Libraries.

In those parts of Greece that are still subject to the Turkish yoke, in which



GREEK THEATRE AT EPIDAUROS (Peloponnesus).—Constructed by Polycleitus, the Younger, on the northwest slope of Mount Kynortion. It was and still is the most beautiful theatre in Greece.

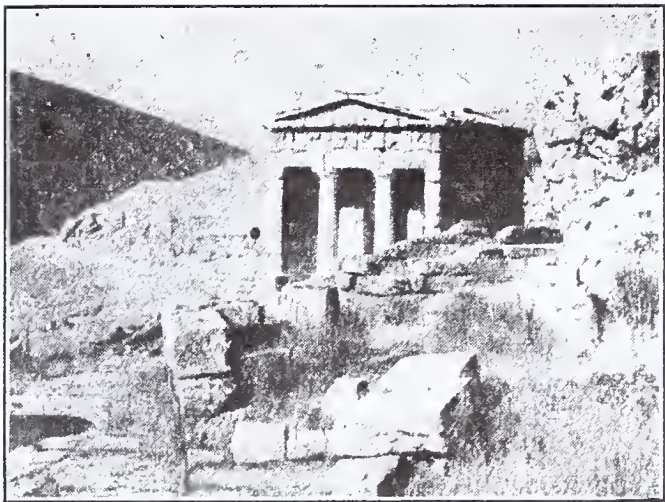
take pride in their famous land, and to cherish the desire to restore it to its ancient brilliance. The state, too poor to realize so vast a program of moral regeneration, was aided by multitudes of individuals. To such gifts and legacies Greece owes her university, her higher schools, her museums, her libraries, her institutions for physical education, her hospitals and in fact all

the government at Athens could not intervene, private initiative has also consecrated its best efforts, with unwearied generosity, to develop the love for the old traditions of Hellenism.

The traveler who passes through the cities of Asia Minor, from the Sea of Marmora to the height of Rhodes, can be certain that in every city or town the two most imposing buildings, which make

such a striking contrast, with their modern architecture and their large windows to the Turkish structures, with their narrow and grilled openings, are the Greek school and the Greek hospital.

They will not be surprised, on entering the large rooms of the school, to see that the Turkish soldiers, who used the building as a shelter during the war, have taken pains to pierce with their bayonets or to blacken with torches the portraits of Homer and the other great Greek writers which decorate the walls. It is through education, the strongest bond between people, that the Greeks have maintained the cohesion of their race in spite of all

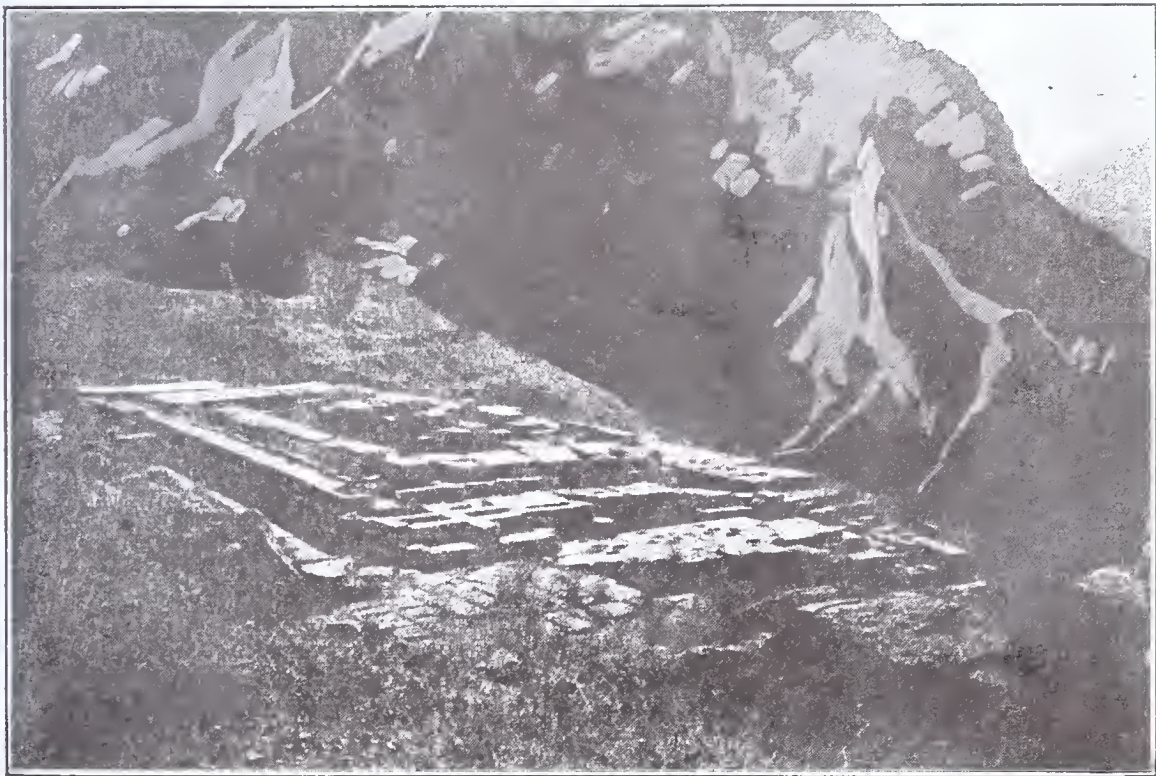


DELPHI.—*The Treasury of the Athenians*, whose sculptures mark an epoch in the history of Athenian art.

persecutions. Instruction is freely given to children of both sexes in contrast with the Mohammedan practice which leaves the women in an inferior position.

The largest girls' college in all the East is the Greek College of Con-

stantinople, and the Homereion of Smyrna is a model institution. This force is one that nothing can conquer. for moral forces will surely win the final victory. A people that educates itself progresses, and the world will belong not to the strongest but to the most cultivated. The Greeks understand this fact, and this has permitted them, in spite of infinite vicissitudes, to await the hour of justice, and to continue to hope.



DELPHI.—*The Temple of Apollo*.—"As we leave the village we suddenly behold the sanctuary. High up, in the hollow whence the Castalian Spring flows, it dominates the gloomy valley, and stretches out at the foot of the vertical cliffs that were known as the Phae-
driades, or Shining Rocks.

MODERN GREECE



ATTICA.—*The Peiræus, or Port of Athens.* The harbor is one of the busiest in the whole Near East.



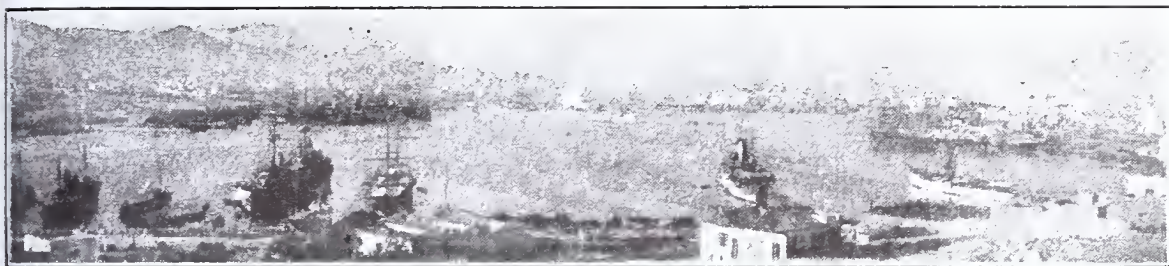
PATRAS.—The port which handles the most commerce in Greece, especially that in cotton, silk, olive-oil and currants.

THE Conference of London (March, 1829), which was a consequence of the battle of Navarino (1827) and of the Russian successes against Turkey (the capture of Adrianople and the Treaty of Adrianople, 1829), had created the independent kingdom of Greece. At the head of the kingdom was put Prince Otho, son of the King of Bavaria.

The kingdom was at that time very small. It had a population of 650,000, and the country had been ravaged not only during the long Turkish administration but also throughout the long years of the war which had just come to an end.

The administration of King Otho, of his ministers and Bavarian soldiers, was far from happy. The Greek soldiers protested against the German uniform that was imposed upon them. Finally a revolution forced Otho to dismiss his Bavarian ministers and to convoke a national assembly which decided upon a constitution (1844).

The territorial development and enlargement of Greece, which the Conference of London had so parsimoniously limited to the Peloponnesus, Attica and Bœotia, was obliged, owing to the Crimean War, to hang fire until the Congress of Berlin (1878), in order partially to realize its national aspirations through the joining of Thessaly and a part of Epirus to the kingdom.



PEIRAEUS.—View of the docks and the naval arsenal.

The second revolution (1862) forced King Otho to abdicate. He was replaced by a Danish prince, George I. England, which since 1815 had kept possession of the Ionian Islands, which lie south of the Adriatic, (Corfu, Leucas, Cephalonia, Ithaca and Zante,) returned these to Greece in 1863. The new constitution of 1864 had established a parliamentary régime with a single assembly elected by universal suffrage.

In 1897 an unfortunate war, that broke out in connection with the Cretan insurrection of that year, compelled Greece to pay Turkey a war indemnity, but this revolt was not in vain, for the Powers compelled Turkey to withdraw its troops from Crete and to accept, as Governor-General of the island, a son of the King of Greece. A new Greek land was thus rescued from the tyranny of Turkey. The man who had labored most actively for the union of Crete with its mother-

land was a young Cretan lawyer, named Eleutherios Venizelos. His father was one of the heroes of the Greek War of Independence (1821-1827) and had left him, as his only legacy, an ardent patriotism.

Greece, as we have seen, had, ever since its labored renaissance, suffered from the bad administration of the Bavarian king, Otho, an administration which had provoked two revolutions; it had been exposed to the opposition of the Great Powers, which were temporarily allied with Turkey and it had recently passed through the anguish of an unsuccessful war. No opportunity had been given it in the calm of peace and the economic prosperity, which results from peace at home and abroad, to pursue its program of recovery. The weak finances of the state, insufficient and heavily burdened, paralysed all reformatory action.



ITHACA (Ionian Islands).—*Polis*, a magnificent site, which fulfilled all the needs of a maritime city in Homeric times.

We must take into account the particularly difficult and discouraging conditions in which Greece found herself at the opening of the twentieth century, (that is to say, twenty years ago), in order to be able to appreciate at their just value the results of the work accomplished by Venizelos.



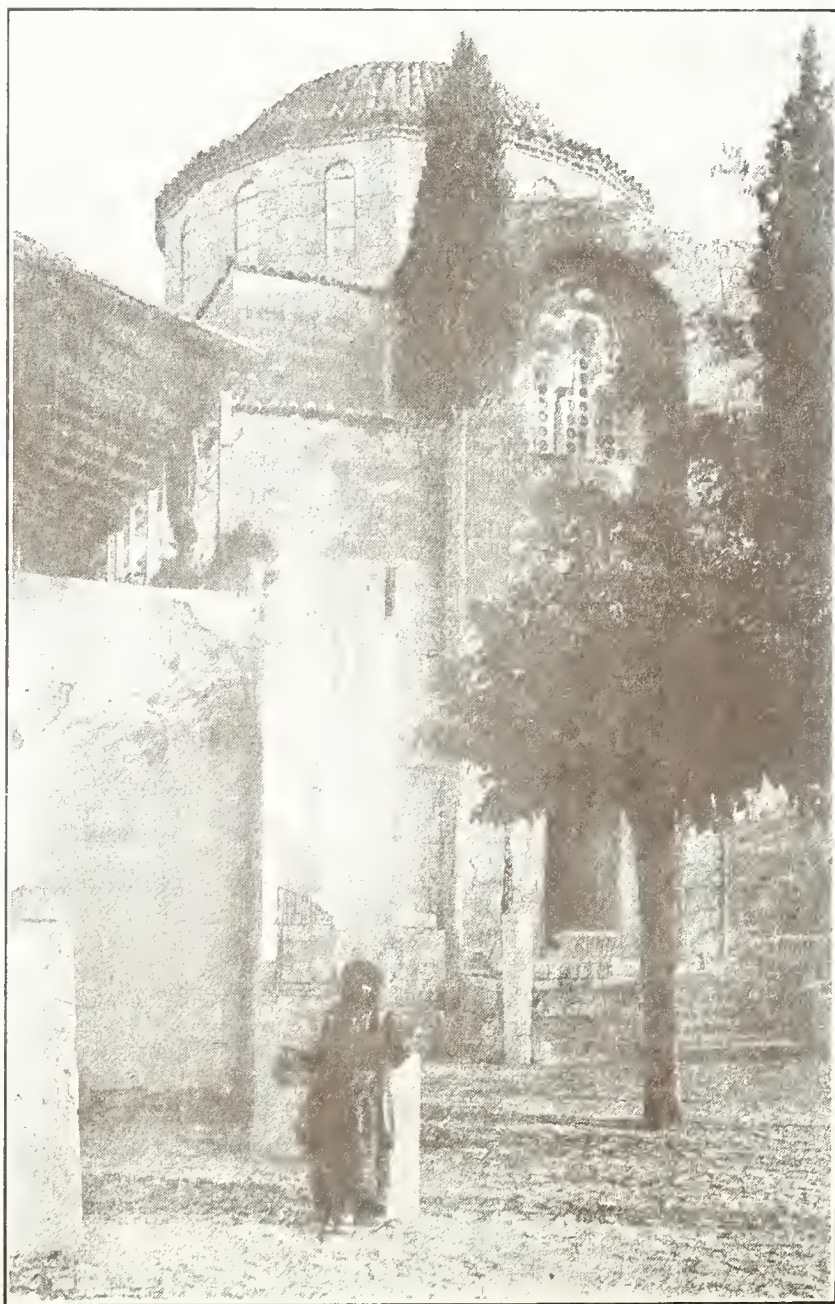
ATTICA.—The Monastery of Kaisariani.

The arrival on the scene of a single man of an upright and decided char-

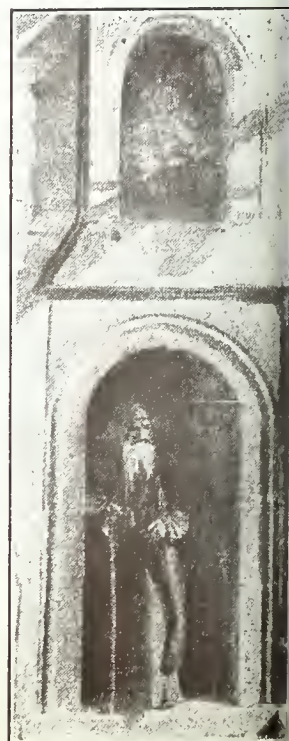
sion in order to reorganize the army, and to England for a naval mission

acter was enough to coördinate all the active and capable men of the country and to give Greece an exceptional forward movement. By appealing to France for a military mis-

sion in order to reorganize the army, and to England for a naval mission to do the same for the navy, he put his country in shape to participate gloriously in the Balkan War against Turkey in 1912-1913, and victoriously to counter the treachery of Bulgaria in June, 1913, and to coöperate actively and effectively with the Entente allies in Macedonia in 1917 and 1918. This same little Greek army, in



The Monastery of Daphni, on the road from Athens to Eleusis.



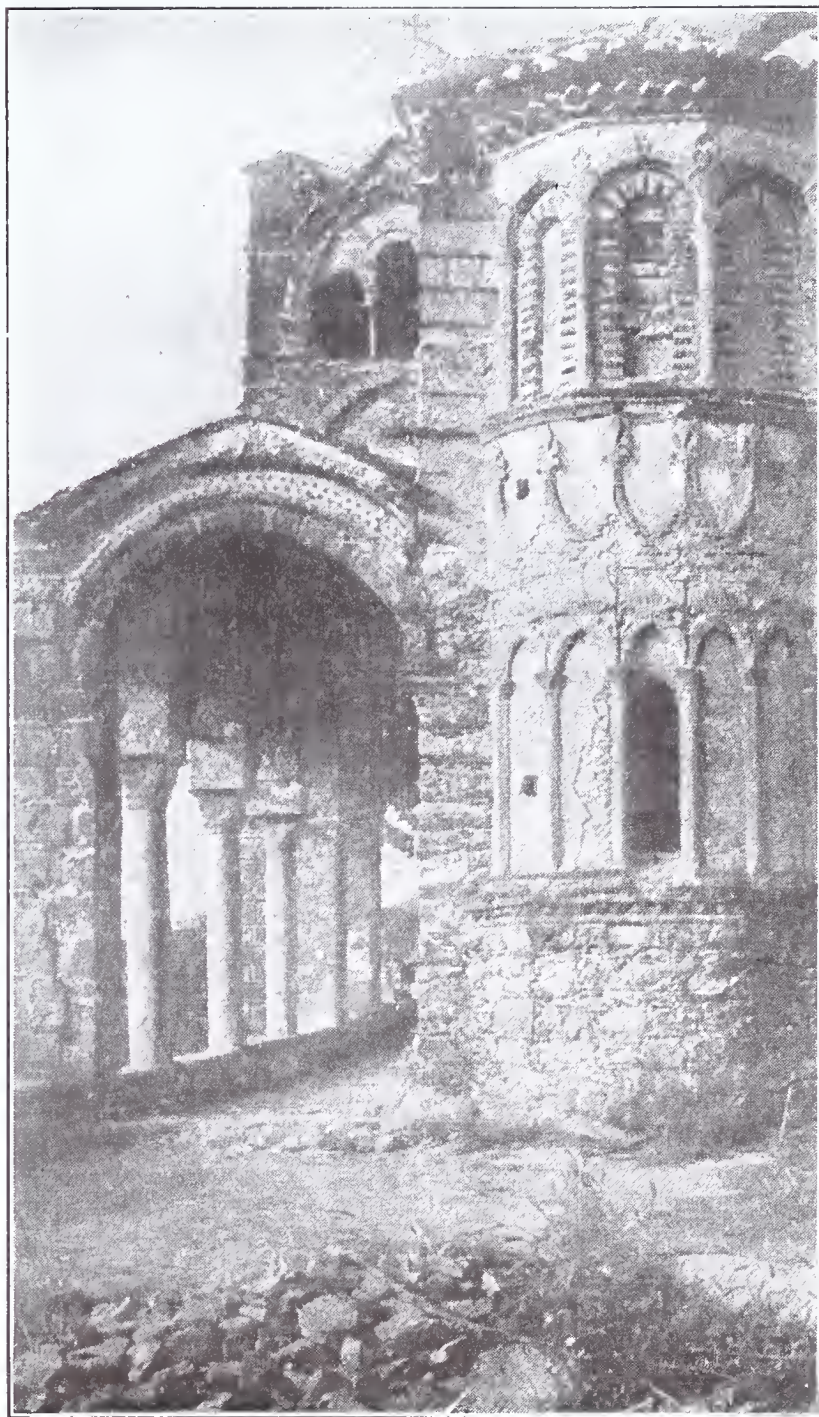


1919, brought aid to Rumania in protecting the southern part of Russia.

The reforms introduced by Mr. Venizelos in the internal administration of the country, as

the mob and myself that are for the Entente!" In Greece Venizelos did not hesitate. As between the victory of Prussia, representing the enslavement of humanity, and that of France and England which meant its liberation, there could be no hesitation. Venizelos had behind him the mass of the Greek people, but he was brought up full against the narrow and timorous conceptions of King Constantine who, dazzled by the

well in the domain of economics and finance as in the elaboration of the laws of a social nature, assured him the enthusiastic support of the Greek proletariat. A Diogenes who was looking today for "a man," could put out his lantern forthwith. For a man was directing the destinies of Greece. At the moment when Austria and Germany let loose the European war, the statesmen of most of the neutral powers, terrified by the military power of Prussia, believed in her victory and oriented the policies of their countries accordingly. The expression of Alphonse XIII. of Spain has frequently been cited: "In Spain it is only



MISTRA (Peloponnesus).—The Church of Pantanassa, constructed under the Venetians and restored at the end of the nineteenth century. One of the masterpieces of Byzantine architecture.

war pomp of William II, believed in a sure victory for Germany, and did not wish, for anything in the world, to draw upon himself the anger of the "war lord." An uncurbed propaganda, financed with German gold, demoralized public opinion in Athens. This was sustained by a certain number of Greek politicians who were so lacking in nobility of soul as to fail to understand the true importance of the bloody combat in which Europe was engaged.

Venizelos, repudiated and dismissed by his sovereign, was not discouraged. He gathered about him the picked men of brain and action and went to Salonika, there to form a Provisional Government. From all parts of Greece volunteers responded to his appeal, and the first Greek army was soon formed on the Macedonian front. Meanwhile the Allies, tired of the hostility of King Constantine, forced his abdication and compassed the

deportation of the most guilty of his advisers. Greece was to regain her unity and to coöperate whole-heartedly in the combat against the predacious powers who had tried to subjugate the free nations of Europe. Émile Boutroux, a member of the French Academy, declared on January 5, 1919, that "we must attribute to the Greek army a decisive part in the Bulgarian debacle, which was the determining cause of the defeat of Austria and ultimately of Germany." So, too, General Franchet d'Esperey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the Orient, wrote to Mr. Venizelos on December 3, 1918: "At the moment when hostilities have just ceased. I experience a great desire to tell you how precious the coöperation of Greece has been to the allied armies of the Orient. * * * The bravery of the Hellenic troops has everywhere won the warmest eulogies of the Allies. The children are worthy of their sires."



CORFU.—*The Rock of Odyssæus*; also called the *Island of the Rats*. It gave the painter Böcklin the inspiration for his famous painting "The Island of the Dead."



EPIRUS.—*Delvinaki.*

THE UNREDEEMED GREEKS

ON the morrow of the victories over Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912 and 1913, Greece had already made a long step on the road toward the reconquest of its Alsace-Lorraines. An important part of Macedonia, including Salonika and Cavalla, the greater part of Epirus, with Janina; the great islands of Chios and Mitylene had seen the Blue and White flag floating over them anew. Other hopes seemed destined to speedy realization. In fact, Italy, at the outbreak of the war with Turkey over Tripoli, had taken military possession of the islands of the Dodecanese, the twelve islands which extend to the south of Samos, along the coast of Asia Minor. The Italian government at that time declared that this occupation had only a temporary character and would cease with the execution by Turkey of the clauses of the Peace of Lausanne. It appeared evident that these islands, peopled like all the islands of the Aegean, exclusively by Greeks, would ultimately revert to Greece.

A small part of Northern Epirus also, that bordered on Albania, had not yet been restored to Greece, for Italian diplomacy pleaded for its incorporation in Albania in order thus artificially to increase this new kingdom of which Italy soon hoped to make, if not a colony pure and simple, at least a protectorate of which she would have the fruitful administration.

At the end of 1913, at the time when Italy demanded that there should be some such suspension of the legitimate aspirations of Greece for the union of Northern Epirus, the situation was such in Europe that France and England were prompted to show themselves particularly friendly toward Italy. The rights of Greece disappeared before this anxiety to do nothing that might provoke discontent on the part of this country, and strengthen the bonds which bound her to the Triple Alliance. Greek public opinion hoped that the loyalty of the Italian people would soon do away with this

HELLENISM IN THE NEAR EAST

An ethnological map compiled
from the latest statistics by
Professor George Soteriadis
of the University of Athens.

REFERENCE.

- Boundaries of States
- " of Northern Eparchies
- Florence line (1914)
- Railways

Scale 1:2,155,000.

English Miles.

0 10 20 30 40 50

Kilometres.

0 10 20 30 40 50

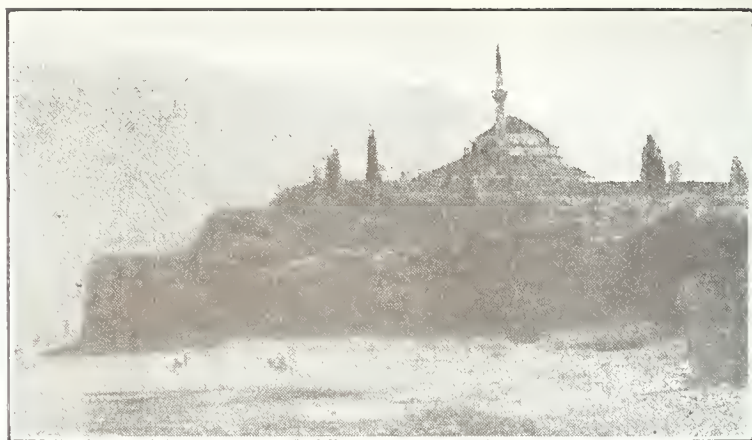




GREEK MACEDONIA.
 Distribution of various Nationalities 1st of January 1916.

NOTE. Salonica is also inhabited by 85,000 Jews and another 2,000, 4,000 inhabiting other big centres.

opposition, which was simply a trick of imperialistic diplomats, and even Mr. Venizelos advocated yielding, in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory agreement with the Cabinet at Rome. The outbreak of the European War soon modified things materially. Italy, not being able to admit as true the fictitious objects for the attainment of which Austria and Germany attempted to justify the war, separated herself at once from her allies, and then turned against them. She had some justification for pride in having taken up the good fight at the side of the defenders of liberty, but being an ardent realist, she formed a conception of her interests which went far beyond the liberal idea, which by a rational evolution had become the real reason for the coöperation of the Allies. She figured out the gains that the common victory might bring her. At the time when President Wilson, with the decisive support of America, had



EPIRUS.—*Jannina*, the Citadel.



MACEDONIA.—*Castoria*.

brought forward as a governing principle the idea that a distributive justice would be the guarantee for the peace of the world, and that all the Powers must break away from their dearest or even their most normal ambitions in order to think only of some means of arriving at a definite pacification of the peoples, Italy remained faithful to the old theories, so dear to all imperialists, according to which the victor need have no other anxiety than to aggrandize himself to the maximum.

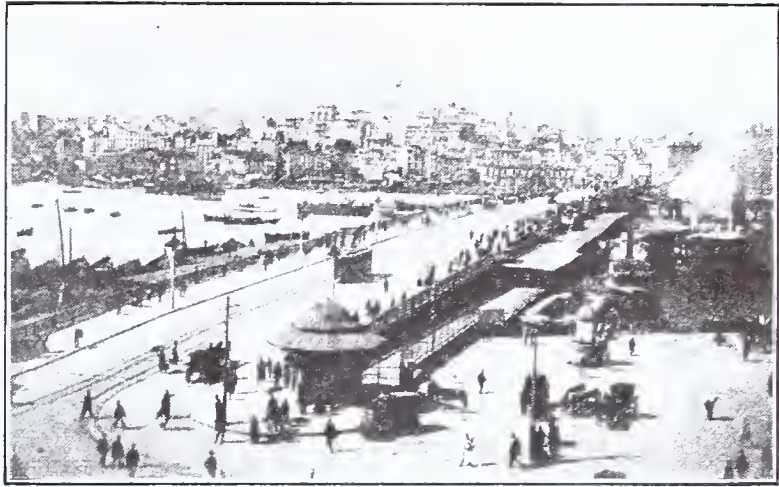
Although the bases of the League of Nations were laid in a mutual confidence, which day by day was to preclude more completely the dangers of a new conflict, and was normally expected to result in an abandonment of standing armies, which were to be rendered useless from now on, Italy formulated her claims on her need of possessing *strategic frontiers*, and bases for her naval forces; in short, all the guarantees which a state demands which sees war before her as a necessity



MACEDONIA.—*The Fair at Biglitza*.

of the morrow. It was for this reason that she was unwilling to return the Dodecanese to Greece, and it was for this reason, too, that, in order to give strategic frontiers to the not yet existent kingdom of Albania, she opposed the union of Northern Epirus with Greece. She invoked on the other hand her economic interests and the necessity to find somewhere the raw materials that she needed, especially coal, in order to lay claim to extensive colonial domains, particularly in Asia Minor, without bothering her head about the nationality of the inhabitants of the territories that she intended to annex.

This policy brought Italy into open conflict with Greece. Fortunately, owing



CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Galata Bridge, and general view.

a glorious tenacity, the respect that is due to those who struggle to regain that motherland from which oppression has separated them), was ignorant of the unjust demands that this old-fashioned diplomacy was making in its name. A total reversion in their feelings took place when the question at issue finally became known.

We must hope that a similar conversion will, in the same way change the American point of view, which has been shaped by the campaigns of certain missionaries who are directly interested in the enlargement of the Albanian State for the sake of the development of their work. It is from America, today, that the only serious opposition to Hellenic aspirations comes.

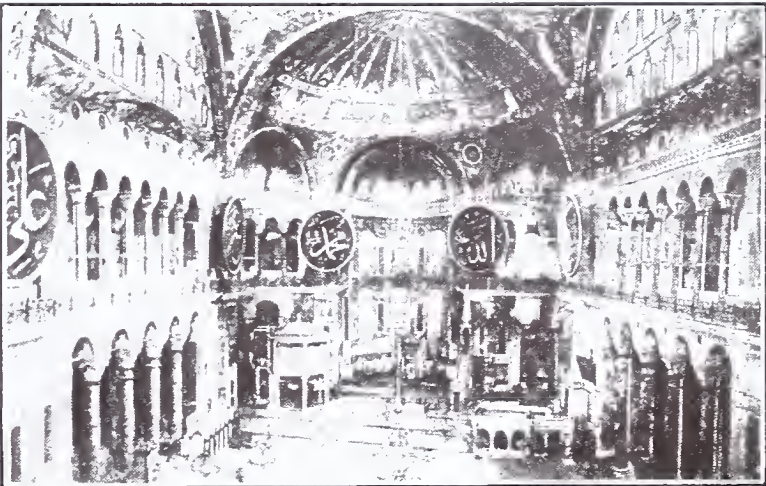
Meanwhile, Greece once more, as in 1854, finds the private interests of the Powers blocking the way which leads to the fulfillment of her national aspirations.



CONSTANTINOPLE.—Exterior of Saint Sophia.

to a recent change in the personnel of the government, these difficulties are in a fair way to be smoothed out, and Epirus as well as the Dodecanese may reasonably hope for their union with Greece.

The Italian people, (which knows, through the wonderful history of its own national unity, obtained at the price of endless sacrifices and through



CONSTANTINOPLE.—Interior of the Church of Saint Sophia, built in 552 by the Emperor Justinian.



SMYRNA.—The roadstead of the great Aegean port.

The question of Constantinople is in the same situation. The possession of this so-called "key to the Orient" has been the cause of nearly all the European rivalries and conflicts. Russia, blocked at the lower part of the Baltic by Germany, saw in the conquest of Constantinople and the Dardanelles the only way to gain access to free waters.

England, a great maritime power, and France, a great Mediterranean power, since they both dreaded the unknown policy which the entrance of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean represented, were always opposed to this. Germany sought to profit by this rivalry, offering Turkey not only her support but an alliance in exchange for a preponderant position at Constantinople. From this German ambition came all the Balkan policy of the Central Empires which, step by step, brought on the conflict between Austria and Serbia and then the World War.

The events which have upset the world during these last few years have radically changed the problem of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The great Russian revolution, which has gone to the extreme limit of a Bolshevik

paroxysm, has done away with the danger of Russian naval imperialism in the Mediterranean. No matter what evolution the form of government in Russia may be subjected to, whether toward a wiser Bolshevism or toward a conservative reaction, it is perfectly clear that the Russia of tomorrow will have other anxieties than that of taking up once more the old naval policy of Czarism. The Mediterranean powers have no defensive interest in jealously closing the Black Sea. The more our European civilization develops along the line of a liberal and pacific spirit, the more the League of Nations becomes a reality, all the more does the problem of Constantinople from a military and international point of view disappear. The old capital of the Byzantine Empire which became the capital of the Ottoman Empire, if the fortifications of the Straits are razed

and if cannons are forever banished, will become an ordinary commercial port, which will be important for its geographical position but whose possessor will not for this reason control the Mediterranean.

The old traditions of rivalry between the powers, with re-



SMYRNA.—General View.

gard to Constantinople, have nevertheless remained to such a degree that no change appears to have been made in this classic problem of diplomacy.

Owing to their failure to come to an understanding with each other and in the eager desire to favor nobody, they have come to think of maintaining the Sultan and Turkish domination, as being the only way to settle everything. No solution could be more immoral or more dangerous for the future. The capture of Constantinople and the transformation of the famous church of St. Sophia into a mosque has always been for the Turks symbolic of their victory over the "dogs of Christians." To leave within their hands this symbolic trophy in spite of their defeat and the odious crimes of which they have been guilty toward the Armenians and Greeks, their subjects, is, in a way, to legitimize all their crimes. It is, furthermore, tantamount to encouraging them in the future to take up anew their old policy of intrigue and to reopen at a given moment the question of the Orient which has been the initial cause of the whole European trouble.

Why do the Powers shrink back before the only normal solution, which would be—since all the Great Powers are too jealous of each other to entrust to any one among them the mandate of Con-



SMYRNA.—The Rug Bazaar.

stantinople and since they know by experience that an international organization is bound to degenerate into internal rivalries—to return to Hellenism its traditional capital, for which it has been for centuries waiting? Greece would guarantee to all the Powers free commercial rights, and would content herself with administering the government of the city and its suburbs, in which she has 365,000 of her children and which has been the true capital of Hellenism from most distant times.

If the above solution is not adopted, this will not in any way modify the historical claims of Greece, and the hour will only be postponed when, whether we will or no, Constantinople will be Greek. Hellenism, in fact, has the sovereign virtue of an invincible will, combined with great capacities for assimilation, hard



SMYRNA.—The Quays where all the large steamers for Asia Minor land. Smyrna is the liveliest port in the Near East.

work and development. The race is, furthermore, prolific and vigorous. It represents in the East the civilizing element which will progressively replace the decadent Turk. Far better would it be, for the sake of the general good, to resolve the oriental problem once and for all, than to be satisfied with half-way measures which will leave the field open for new complications, for struggles whose distant consequences can never be foreseen.

power by which the different states were to have a force nearly equivalent, and this balance was to guarantee the maintenance of peace. Experience has shown that this was an illusion, since everything depended on the use that each state intended to make of its power. The conclusion has been reached that the best safeguard is to weaken the wicked, in order to take from them all desire to interfere with international law and order.



SALONIKA. The city lies at the base of a bay protected by Capes Vardar and Kara Bournou.

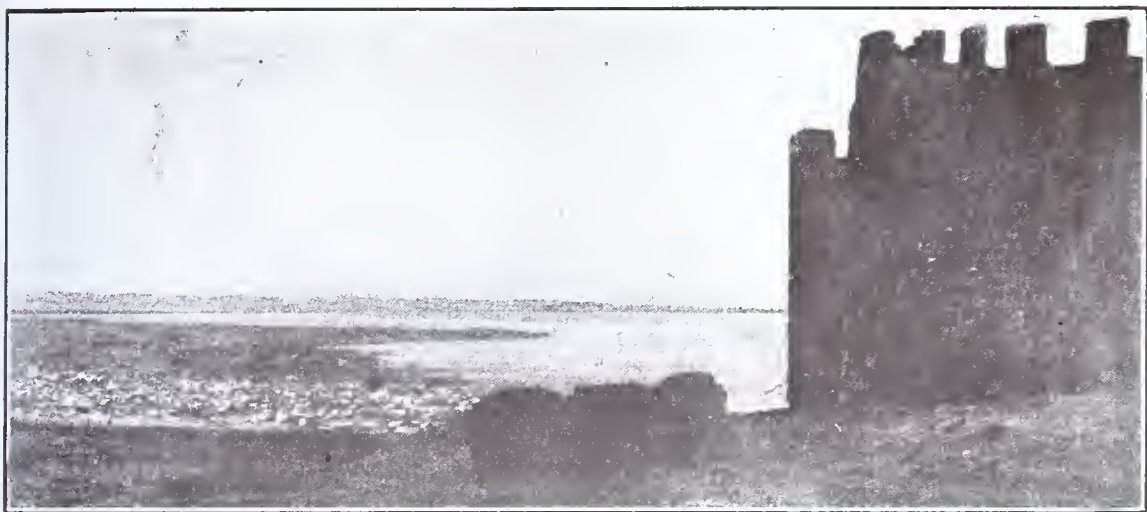
That which is true of Constantinople is equally true of the territories of Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor, whose Greek populations demand union with the motherland.

It is calculated that in Western Asia Minor, bordering the Aegean Sea, there are about two million Greeks (it will be understood that statistics under the Turkish régime were inaccurate). In Thrace, that is to say, in all the region around Adrianople between Demotika and Constantinople, there are about four hundred thousand Greeks as against seventy thousand Bulgarians.

People have long believed in the advantages of the policy of the balance of

Bulgaria, on this principle, deserves an exemplary lesson. She has shown herself unworthy of the confidence which Europe, in its benevolence and good faith, accorded the young nation when, in 1912, she entered into the war against Turkey at the side of Serbia and Greece. She has no excess of population to appeal to, in order to demand an enlargement of her territory, and she has shown such savagery toward her former allies, that she has definitely forfeited the world's good opinion.

It is impossible to leave under the domination of a Bulgarian minority territories peopled largely by Greeks, thus devoting to Bulgarian persecution those



SALONIKA.—The citadel dominates the town which is enclosed in the prolongation of its walls.

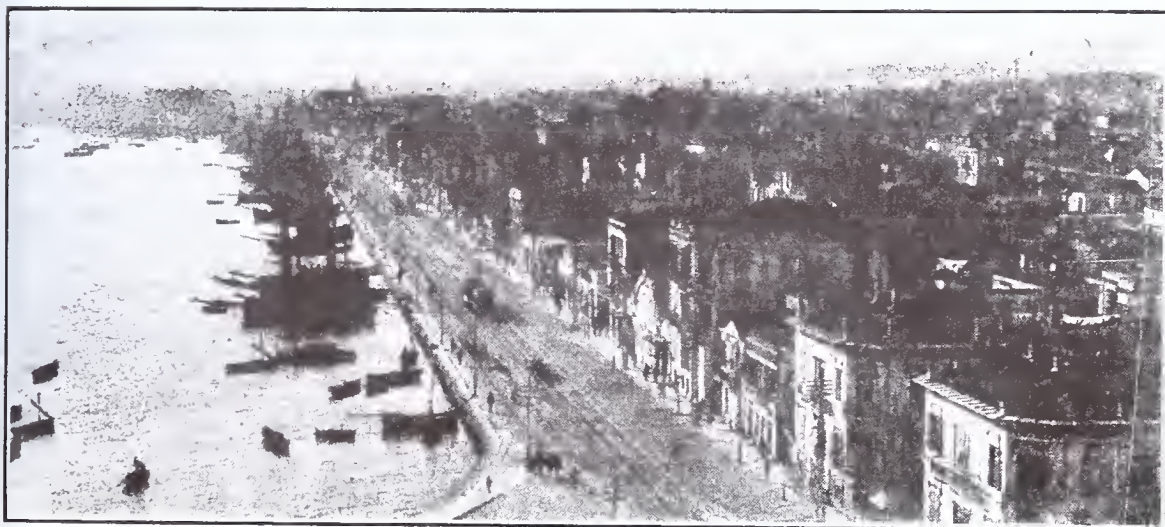
who have escaped the persecution of the Turks.

In Asia Minor the Supreme Council of the Allies authorized the Greeks to occupy the region of Smyrna. The Greek troops there came into collision with the armed bands recruited by the members of the former Young Turk Committee, who are the devoted adherents of the Germans. These fanatics cannot permit the Greeks who were for five centuries their slaves to raise their heads and claim their independence today. The vast pride of a certain category of Mussulmans would thus be grievously wounded. This pride is exploited by foreign propagandists for their own selfish ends. But this can only be a factitious and temporary agitation. The Greek administration is profoundly tolerant, and the Mussulmans, who have experienced this tolerance in other parts of the kingdom, have

been the first to recognize this and to live on the best of terms with the Greeks.

Under the Greek administration the coastal provinces of Asia Minor will enjoy a prosperity that Turkish neglect has always hindered. When Greece has assumed her proportional part of the Ottoman debt, the French bondholders may be assured of not losing any of their invested capital.

In this new "Greater Greece" the French, who have all along been called in as friends and advisors of old Greece, will find a large field for their activity. Europe in this expansion of Hellenism will find a new guarantee against the disorders of an Asiaticism against which Slavism has been unable to defend itself. The Greek proletariat, sober, industrious, attached to the sane and sound traditions of family life, is an element of social and international peace.



SALONIKA.—The Quays where vessels of all sizes lie moored.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IN GREECE



At the summit of Parnassus.

GREECE was for four centuries under a régime which hindered the development of all wealth. The Turkish pashas, by plundering anyone who sought to save the fruit of his labor, reduced agriculture to the sole production of daily necessities. When, finally, the Turks were driven out of Greece at the time of the Greek War of Independence, "it seemed," so the French diplomat M. Lefebvre-Méaulle wrote "that no human effort could repair the immensity of the disaster." The Turks had destroyed, cut down, and burned everything.

The Greeks were obliged not only to repair but to rebuild their homes. The figures speak eloquently.

In 1834 the population was 651,233; in 1896 it had reached the number of 2,433,806, by the addition, to be sure, of the Ionian Islands and of Thessaly, but the density of population per kilometer was 13.2 in 1834 and 37.6 in 1896. The city of Athens, in fifty years, grew from 30,590 inhabitants to 167,479; the port of Piraeus during the same period grew from 5,434 to 73,579.

To this increase in population an uninterrupted effort in the domain of public instruction corresponds. The proportion of people able to read and write was larger in 1907 than in Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia, and attained that of the great western lands. The number of pupils in the primary schools rose from 250,809 in 1907 to 291,296 in 1913. The Greek people is, above all else, eager for education. There are no sacrifices that it will not make to this end. It knows that nothing can be accomplished by a people living in ignorance.

It is interesting to note the place taken by the French language in the school system, in which for a long time French has been obligatory for the four higher classes. Popular courses in French have been organized by the Franco-Hellenic League, and the Alliance Française, and their success has been such that it has been impossible to satisfy all demands for lack of school room accommodation and a sufficient number of teachers.

The French schools which are today in operation in Greece number forty-four of which nineteen, with 3,019 pupils, are for boys and twenty-six, with 3,710



ZEMENON (Peloponnesus).—The village priest and his family.



A Peloponnesian Dance.

pupils, are for girls.

At Salonika there are four establishments of the French Lay Mission, which include a gymnasium, a school of commerce and an annex. The number of their pupils, which was 547 in 1913, the date of the Hellenic occupation, jumped from 578 in 1914 to 1,724 in 1919.

One of the gymnasiums of Athens is to be entirely reorganized by French masters according to French methods, and will serve as a model for the reorganization for all the others. A normal school for teachers of French is likewise about to be established under the direction of a French university mission. All those who have traveled in Greece have been surprised at the numbers, even among the common people, who speak and understand French. It has almost become a second national language.



ITHACA.—*Gathering Olives.*

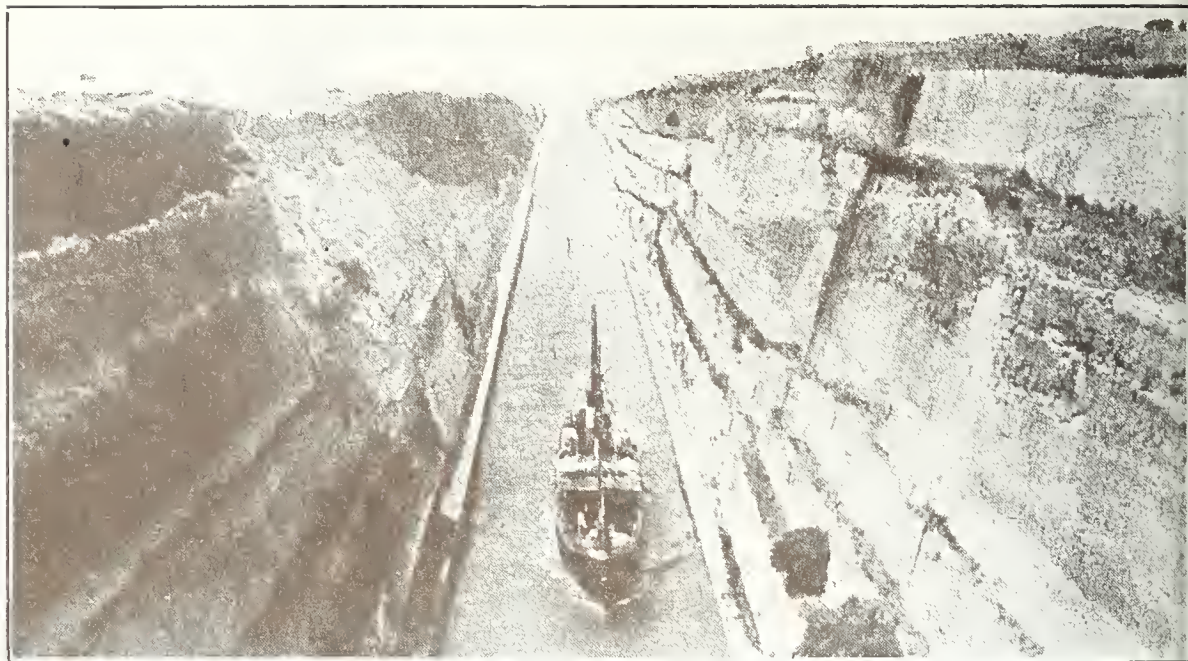


CORFU.—*The Well of Gastouri.*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE Greeks have always been famous as sailors and merchants. The losses of their merchant marine during the war, which amounted to more than 500,000 tons, sufficiently indicate their activity in this domain; but what is less well known is their incessant struggle to make their land productive to the highest possible degree.

Greece by its mountainous nature is a country difficult to cultivate. It has only about 20% of cultivable land. The climate, which is warm, dry and variable, is ill adapted to the cultivation of grains and rather favors that of the vine, the olive, fruit trees, tobacco and cotton, which are paying products, but are intended for exportation rather than for local consumption. Small proprietors are the rule, and in spite of disadvantages and the difficulty of finding the necessary capital for an intensive exploitation of the soil, the country which the Turks seemed to have ruined forever has developed with a marvelous rapidity. Greek emigrants have come back from



THE CORINTH CANAL, which connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Saronic Gulf. It is 6,540 meters long, 22 meters wide, and 8 meters deep.

America with capital and scientific information on agriculture. Modern machinery and fertilizers have made their appearance, as well as agricultural coöperative associations which numbered, in 1919, 820 with 52,648 members and a capital of 2,515,000 drachmas. More than half of these are coöperative credit associations to which the National Bank of Greece, by virtue of its charter of 1915 is bound to advance money to the amount of twenty-five million drachmas. The success of this movement has been such that Mr. Jiassemides, a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture, who was furthermore the soul of the movement, has found enough readers among these members to assure the existence of a special review. This progress in agriculture would not have been possible if the State had not at the same time busied itself with the draining of the swamps, which are always a source of deadly fevers. In order to fight malaria, a law promulgated in 1908 instituted the public sale of quinine which was distributed by the State in the small villages. To give an example of the work undertaken to combat this disease, it is enough to dwell upon the undertaking of the draining of the swamps of Lake Copais which have been transformed into cultivable land, which yields in average years agricultural products

valued at 3,500,000 francs and which recently attained the ten million franc mark; 2,700 families of metayers (cultivators who share the profits equally with the owner) are settled in this vast territory. Dr. Sotiropoulos, in 1917, said to the learned Professor Andreades, Doctor of the Faculty of Law of Paris: "When I, ten years ago, became a physician at Orchomenos, I made 4,000 injections of quinine a year. When last year I left this town, I had made only 16. The draining of Lake Copais and the quinine given by the State had nearly caused malaria to disappear."

As we have stated above, Greece, like many European countries, did not produce enough wheat for its own consumption. It obtained its wealth from other products like currants (the area thus cultivated increased from 380 hectares in 1830 to 65,843 in 1914), tobacco (from 2,600 hectares in 1860 to 25,580 in 1916; according to recent statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture the value of the product in 1917 was eighty million francs), olives (sixty-five million francs of oil and eleven million francs of olives), vineyards (the extent of which increased from 2,500 hectares in 1830 to 36,894 in 1848, 59,000 in 1875 and 165,087 in 1916). The value of the wine produced in 1916 was ninety-eight million francs.



CRETE.—General View of Canca.

If we consider what the Greeks have been able to do in so short a time with a poor, mountainous, devastated country, it is easy to foretell what they will do with the fertile regions of Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor, which have been for so long left undeveloped by Turkish neglect. Old Europe will there find the wheat which formerly came to it from Russia, whose bloody political experiments have dried up this source of supply and interrupted exportation. Europe will be freed from the increasingly heavy obligations which she has been compelled to assume toward the American market, which is the only great producer of wheat capable of furnishing a supply.

If agriculture forms the essential basis of the life of nations, industry is

the sign of their international progress. The development of industry in Greece has met with four obstacles: first, a foreign competition which has increased along all lines and which could not be met by prohibitive import duties; second, to an absence of raw materials, especially of coal; third, to a dearth of capital and, fourth, to a lack of engineers and experienced workmen.

In 1867 Greece had only twenty-two factories. In 1896, with the exception of gas and electricity plants, there were only six stock companies in existence. Since 1904 Greece has made an unexpected in-



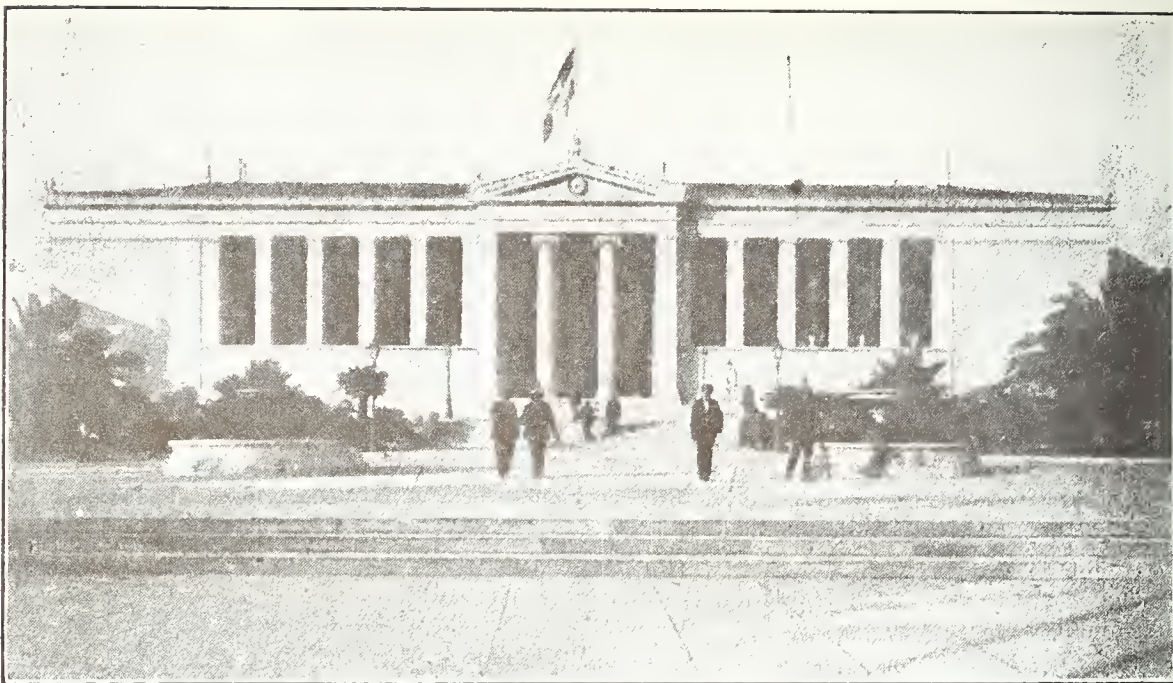
CRETE.—Port of Canca.

dustrial advance. In fourteen years the capital of the companies has been increased tenfold. It has risen from 7,700,000 francs to 85,900,000. In 1917 there were 2,213 industrial enterprises with 36,124 workmen.

During the war Greek ingenuity found substitutes which were designed to replace certain products. Thanks to stafi-dine (grape sugar extracted from raisins) they made up for the lack of sugar, and thanks to motorine (derived from resin and alcohol) they made amends for the lack of benzine; the development of lignite mines, in which the sub-soil of Greece is very rich, has permitted them to dispense with English coal. The lignite production which amounted to 20,000 tons before the war reached the figure of 152,240 tons in 1917 and 200,000 tons in 1918.



Mountaineers of Crete.



ATHENS.—*The University.*

THE FUTURE OF GREATER GREECE

THE principal argument of the adversaries of Greece, who cannot deny her ethnic rights to realize the union of all her children, is that the Greeks will not know what to do with so much new territory, and that it is therefore better to leave this in the hands of the Turks, with whom the great European companies can continue to do good business. Even if the second part of this reasoning is capable of being defended from a narrow and selfish point of view, though it is by no means proven that there is no future for foreign enterprise in new Greece, the first affirmation is refuted by the results of the opening up of Thessaly. Up to the time of the Congress of Berlin (1878) Greek Thessaly remained under Turkish domination. In 1881 it was finally united with Greece. These very pessimists then declared that Thessaly was doomed to ruin. The very opposite is proven by conclusive statistics. In 1881 the population of the new provinces was 293,993 souls. This had become 422,577 in 1907, which meant an average annual increase of 1.72%.

This average is exceeded by only one European country, Belgium, which

reached, before the war, 2.03%. France had an increase of .16%, Italy .66%, Spain .69%, Great Britain .87%, Holland 1.39% and Prussia 1.54%. If the war between Greece and Turkey in 1897, which centered in Thessaly, had not brought about great disturbances in this province, it is probable that the statistics of the population of Thessaly would today surpass those of Belgium. No census has been taken since 1907 and the estimated population today is more than 500,000 souls.

The most evident sign of an increase in prosperity is the constant rise in the value of land, which has nearly tripled. Factories have been built, means of communication put through and public security has been reestablished. Thessaly today has 386 kilometers of railroads.

In 1881, at the time of the liberation, iron ploughs did not exist. In 1901 there were in Thessaly 10,000 of them. Thessalian farmers have obtained from America a special kind of mower adapted to the nature of the soil, and cultivation is now carried on with the most improved machinery, including tractor-drawn ploughs.

According to the investigation of 1915

the agricultural products of Thessaly were valued at more than sixty million francs. Now all this progress has been realized under very unfavorable conditions. From 1880 to 1915 Greece and Turkey were twice engaged in war and on three other occasions were on the very verge of hostilities. This state of perpetual tension kept away from Thessaly, as being a frontier province, not only capital but workmen. Turkey, furthermore, by refusing to connect the Greek railroads with those of Macedonia deprived Thessaly of all outlet toward the north.

The transformation wrought in Thessaly is a pledge for the future of the new territories which the Peace Conference, in the spirit of justice, will unite with the Kingdom of Greece. Now that Larissa and Salonika are connected by rail, continental Greece is in direct contact with Europe, whereas in former times there was only connection by sea.

The fast expresses will cover the distance between Paris and Athens in three days.

Macedonia and the extensive territories of Thrace, in great part uncultivated under the Turkish régime, will soon be brought under intensive cultivation, and the same will be true of Asia Minor.

Greece from being a very small power

will pass to the rank of powers whose importance cannot be neglected. This transformation can only be to the advantage of sound democratic ideas in Europe. In the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, at the very gates of Asia and of that vast Slav world, whose political convulsions assume the strangest and most disturbing forms by their very violence, it is well that there should be a self-controlled, industrious people, fully unified by the love of the old traditions of classic culture and refusing to be deluded by any of the chimaeras of crazed demagogues. The Greeks are tolerant, ethnically and religiously. The state grants subventions to the Jewish schools in just the same way that it grants to the Mussulmans a share in the government, rigorously equal to that of its other citizens. The Chamber of Deputies and the Municipal Councils are open to them, and in spite of the very short period during which Greek administration functioned in reconquered Macedonia, Mr. Venizelos had the live satisfaction of receiving unsolicited testimony from Jews and Mussulmans of high rank as to the justice of the new administration.

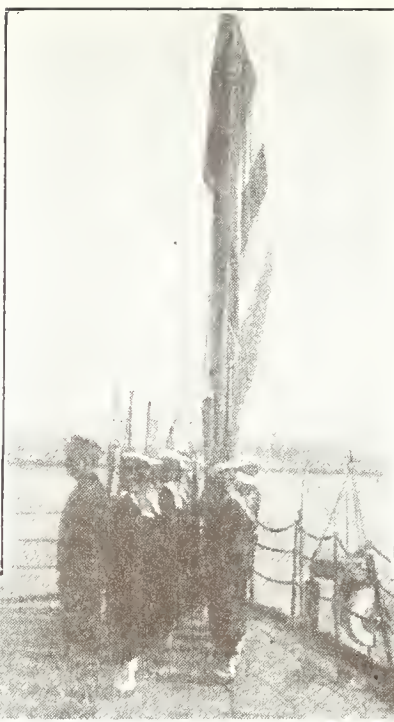
In two years Greece will celebrate the centennial of her resurrection. By their marvelous attachment to the soil of



ATHENS.—*The National Bank.*

their ancestors, by their faith in the destinies of their land, by their uninterrupted efforts to restore its oldtime glory the Greeks have shown themselves worthy of the ardent sympathy with which all Europe has embraced their struggle to regain their liberty.

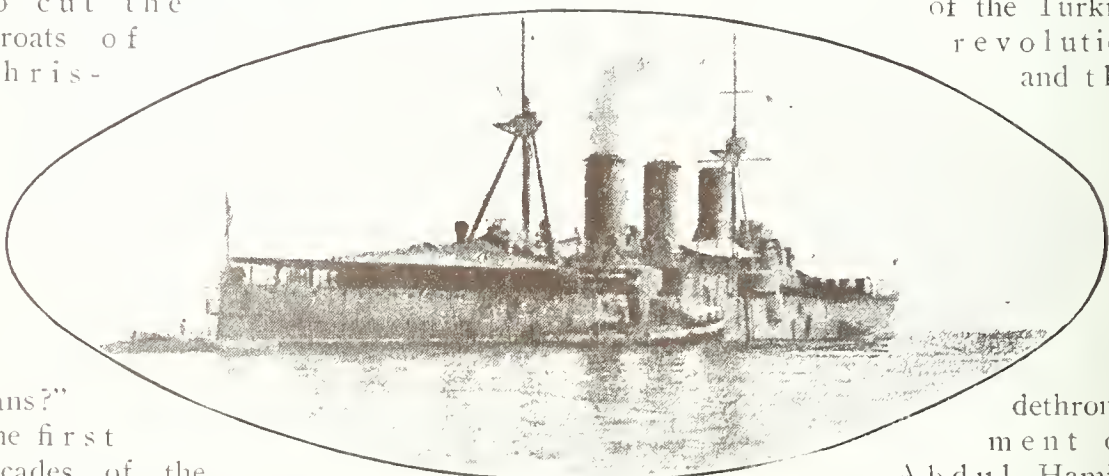
Chateaubriand wrote in 1825: "Shall our century see hordes of savages stifle civilization as it is reborn in the tomb of a people which gave the world its civilization? Shall Christianity calmly permit the Turks to cut the throats of Chris-



Saluting the Colors.

ported and are dead; 150,000 have been put into the *labor battalions* and are dead; 250,000 have taken refuge in Greece. To these figures we must add 350,000 who fled to Greece before the entrance of Turkey into the war as a result of the persecutions of 1913-1914.

If the Turks were capable of reform and had been able, in the course of the nineteenth century, to find some way of adapting himself to modern civilization, it might have been possible to hope for something at the time of the Turkish revolution and the



The Cruiser Averoff.

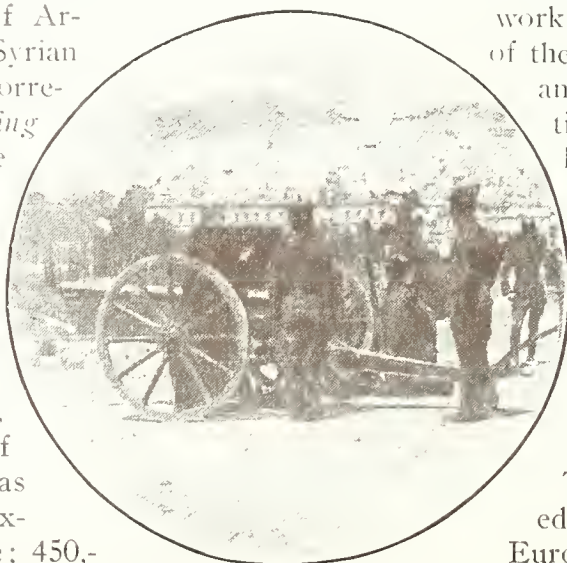
tians?" The first decades of the twentieth century, alas, have seen the Turks cutting the throats of Armenian, Greek and Syrian Christians. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* of London wrote from Constantinople in December, 1918, the following:

The massacres of the Greeks, organized by the Turks and Germans, have, like the massacres of the Armenians, had as their sole end, the extermination of a race; 450,000 Greeks have been de-

dethronement of Abdul-Hamid.

Liberal Europe gave an enthusiastic greeting to the work of the Young Turks of the Committee of Union and Progress. The creation of an Ottoman Parliament, presided over by Ahmed Riza, who was well-known in positivist circles in Paris, gave good ground for hope.

Experience unfortunately showed that the Young Turks, who had been educated in our west European universities, had only taken up the hol-



Greek Field Artillery.

lowest sort of phraseology, without in the least adopting the spirit of these institutions.

These same Young Turks, who were compared with the great men of the French Revolution, have shown themselves the most enthusiastic allies of German imperialism and the most ferocious executioners of defenseless nationalities.

The evil is past remedy. Lord Derby in 1875 said: "We have for twenty years guaranteed the sick man (Turkey) against being put to death, but we could not guarantee that he would not commit suicide."

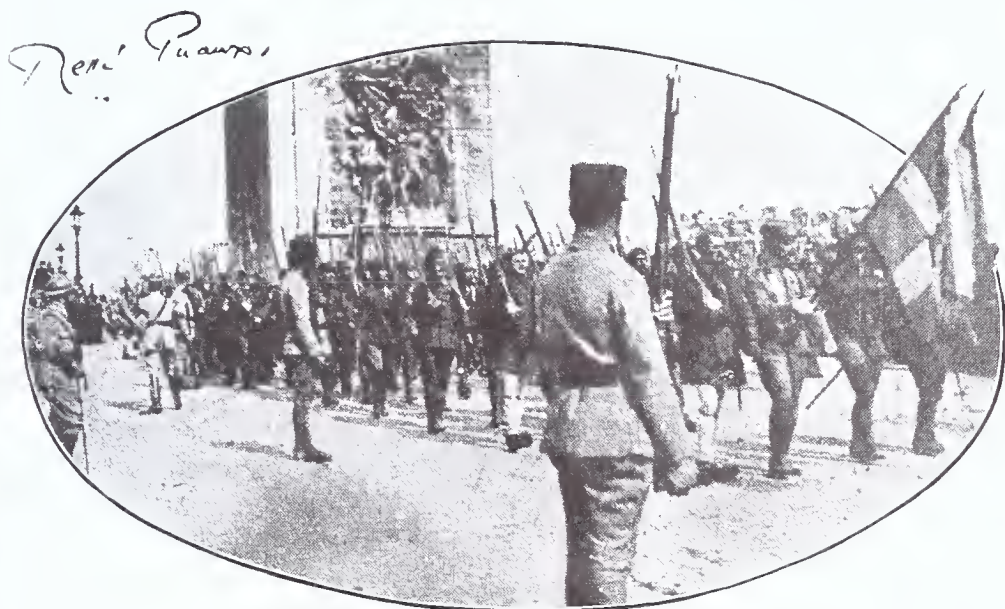
Turkey, in massacring her subjects, has definitely committed suicide. It must not be permitted her to murder those who still live. There is no room in this world, at the beginning of an era of liberty and hard work, for lazy and bloodthirsty tyrannies. The whole system of the exploitation of the humble workingman by pashas, beys, viziers and valis must disappear and give place to that democratic organization of which Greece gave the world the first example.

The sentence was definitively pronounced on the 25th of June, 1919, by

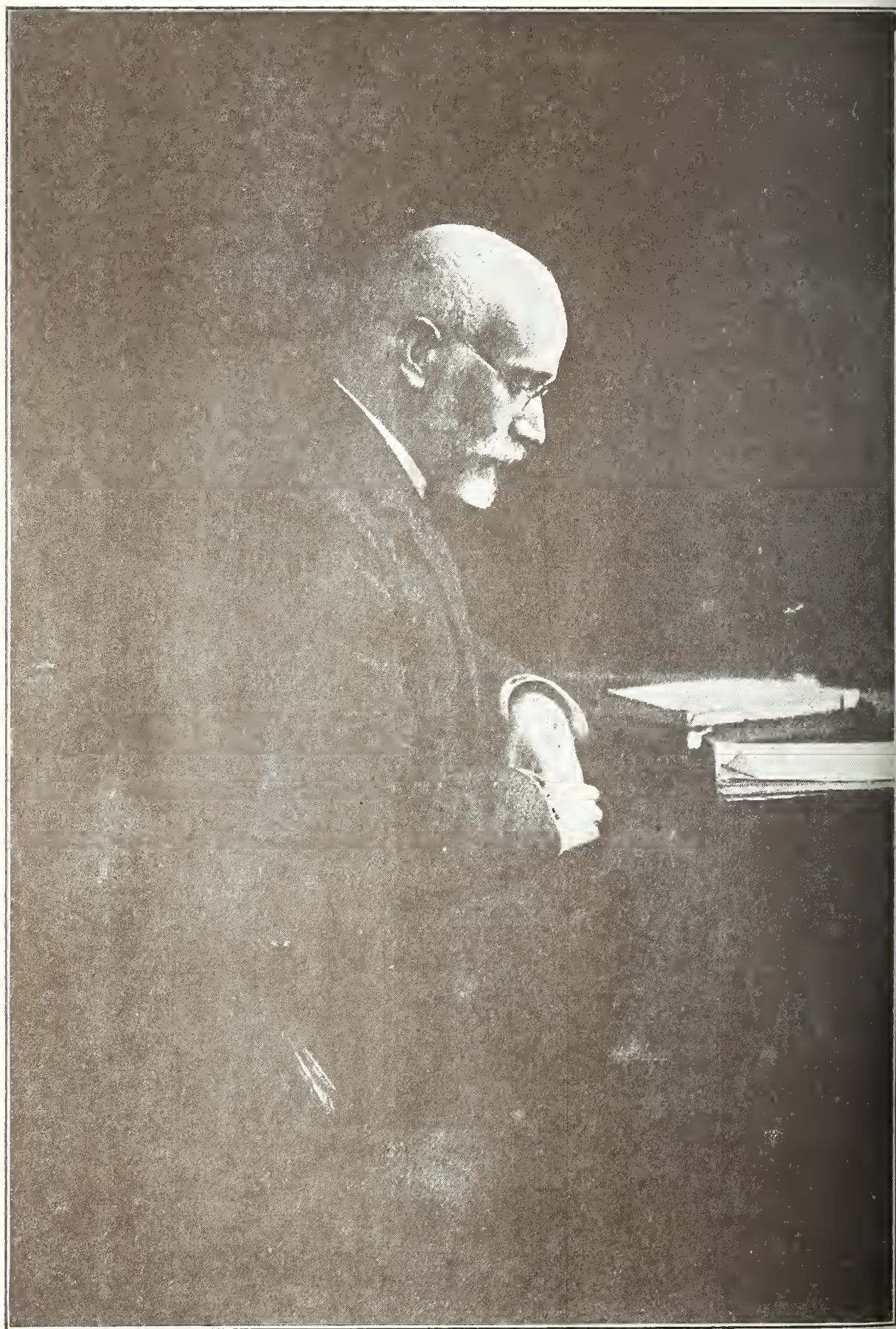
the Peace Conference, which, in replying to the Turkish delegation, declared:

Not a single instance has ever been found in Europe, Asia or Africa where the establishment of Turkish domination has not been followed by a diminution of material prosperity, and a lowering of the level of culture; and there is also no case where the release from Turkish domination has not been followed by an increase in material prosperity and a raising of the cultural level."

The hour has come to settle, once and forever, this oriental question, which has been a perpetual source of European conflict. It must not come about that the Great Powers, impelled by renascent rivalries in their colonizing aspirations in Asia Minor, should again place their peoples before the dreaded eventuality of recourse to arms. By giving to Greece, what is hers, by the strictest application of the principle of nationalities, we may close one of the darkest chapters of history and give to one of the most illustrious and heroic peoples of the western world a chance to pursue its way toward a goal from which it was blocked during four long centuries of slavery.



PARIS.—The Victory Parade (July 14, 1919).—Detachments of Greek troops passing through the Arch of Triumph.



Photographed by Taponier

HIS EXCELLENCY, ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS,
PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE.

Eleuth. Venizelos
1912